

HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

SPENCER COOPER, Owner and Editor.

Devoted to the Development of Eastern Kentucky.

\$1.00 A YEAR, Always in Advance.

VOL. III.

HAZEL GREEN, WOLFE COUNTY, KY., WEDNESDAY JULY 13, 1887.

NO. 19.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

I. SAAC W. MAJEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
HAZEL GREEN, KY.
Will practice in all the Courts of Wolfe,
Perry, Menifee and Breathitt counties.
Title and abstracts furnished; taxes
paid for non-residents, rents bought
and sold. Collections a specialty.

J. JOHN H. EVANS,

HAZEL GREEN, KY.

Examiner of Deposits
for Wolfe county,

Speculatively solicits the patronage of the
public, and will attend promptly to all busi-
ness entrusted to his care.

W. T. SWANGU,

HAZEL GREEN, KY.

Deputy County Court Clerk of Wolfe,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him
with promptness and dispatch.

GEO. E. WHIPT,
OF Elliott County,
Henry Knoefel & Co.,

210 W. Market St., LOUISVILLE, KY.
Solicits the patronage of Eastern Kentucky
for Blank Books, Blanks, etc.

J. O. C. LYKINS,

County Attorney, Real Estate Agent
and Notary Public

Practices in all Courts in Wolfe and Ad-
joining Counties, and Court of Appeals,
and Collections a Specialty.

CAMPTON, WOLFE COUNTY, KY.

A. C. BAKER,

Attorney at Law,

JACKSON, KY.

D. R. J. A. TAULBEE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Jackson, Breathitt County,

KENTUCKY.

D. R. ELMER NORTHCOTT,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

HAZEL GREEN, KY.

Offices over W. T. Swangu's, Office
hours 8 to 11 A. M. and 1 to 4 P. M.
All calls attended to day or night.

HOTELS.

PIERATT HOUSE, "The New Phoenix,"
HAZEL GREEN, KY.

J. H. PIERATT, PROPRIETOR.

I am now running "the little hotel around
the corner" on Broadway, and traveling peo-
ple invite my former patrons and traveling peo-
ple generally to "call and end and shoo-
poe" my blue.

J. H. PIERATT.

DAY HOUSE, HAZEL GREEN, KY.
Newly Fitted and Equipped.
The best of the market afford, and the public
patronage is respectfully solicited. Guests
will have ice and other luxuries to be had
in first-class country hotels, and the house
is a fine place for horses and sheep room
for vehicles in charge of good hostler. Pastur-
age for horses.

Mrs. LOU DAY, Proprietress.

SWANGO SPRINGS
HARRISON SWANGO, Proprietor.
Every effort will be made to make every-
thing as pleasant for invited and pleasure-
seekers as possible during the coming sea-
son. Rates of Boarding, &c., very reasonable.

Call on or address
HARRISON SWANGO,
Hazel Green, Ky., for particulars.

COMB HOUSE,
CAMPTON, KY.

S. S. COMBS, PROPRIETOR.

The patronage of the traveling public is
respectfully solicited. Table the best, and
every attention for the comfort of guests.

A. DAMS HOUSE,
SALYERSVILLE, KY.
G. B. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR.

This old and well known house has been
thoroughly refitted and remodeled, and is
now open to the reception of the public.
Nothing shall be left undone to make
travelers comfortable.

G. B. Adams.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WORKING CLASS! ATTENTION. We
have now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home,
the whole of the time, or for their speci-
al use. Boys and girls, and people
able. Persons of either sex, from
50 cents to \$5 per evening, and a proportion
are sure by devoting all their time to the
business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much
as men, and the girls are sent
their address and test the business, we make
this offer. To such as are not well satisfied
we will send one dollar to pay for the trou-
ble of writing. Full particulars and modi-
fication. Address GEORGE BRUNSON & CO.,
Portland, Maine.

CHAPTER 12.

An Act for taking care of the good
people of this Commonwealth, to
the necessity and expediency of calling
a Convention to amend the Constitution,
and to provide for ascertaining
the number of citizens entitled to vote
for Representative within the State.

WHEREAS, Experience has pointed out
the difficulty of calling a General Convention
and the expense of calling a convention
for that purpose; therefore;

It is enacted by the General Assembly of
the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

§ 1. That at the next general election
by the General Assembly, it shall be the duty of the several sheriffs,
and other officers of election to open a poll
and make a return to the Secretary of State
of the names of all citizens entitled to vote
for Representative to call a convention
for the purpose of amending or changing
the Constitution.

§ 2. That any sheriff or other returning
officer failing to perform the duty imposed
by first section of this act, shall be subject
to a fine of \$100, and to be removed from
his office by re-brevet by indictment of
the grand jury in any court having jurisdiction
thereof, and shall, upon conviction of
any grand jury, in any court having jurisdiction
thereof, and upon conviction
be removed from office by the court in which
he was elected.

§ 3. That for the purpose of ascertaining
the number of citizens entitled to vote for
Representatives within this State, for the
year 1887, there shall be furnished, and
delivered to the several sheriffs and
other officers of the election in August
1887, a registration book, in which the
officers shall record the names of
all citizens entitled to vote for
Representatives within this State at the said
election.

§ 4. It shall be the duty of the Public
Printer to print ten thousand copies of this
act upon a sheet of paper and
deliver them to the Secretary of State,
and to furnish the same to the county clerks
of the various counties in this State. In
such numbers as to afford to each sheriff
and other officer for calling a convention
and recording the names of citizens entitled
to vote for Representatives within this State
at the election in August 1887.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of the officers
of the election in each county to record
the names of citizens entitled to vote for
Representatives within this State, for the
purpose of ascertaining the State
majority of all the representative
voting for a convention for the purpose of
amending or changing the Constitution.

§ 6. The said registration books shall be
appropriately ruled and headed, so that
they may, when filled, be used for recording
the votes for and against the calling of
the convention, and, for ascertaining
the number of citizens entitled to vote
for a convention within the State.

§ 7. It shall be the duty of the said officers
of the election to propound to every voter
the question: "Do you vote for calling a
convention?" If such voter answers
in the affirmative, his name shall be recorded
as having voted in favor of such
convention; and if such voter answers
in the negative, his name shall be recorded
as having voted against such convention, and if such voter makes no answer, his name shall be
recorded or registered as having voted
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§ 17. It shall be the duty of the Secretary
of State, after the adjournment of this
Assembly, to furnish to the General Public
Printer a registration book, and to furnish
to the General Public Printer to make up and bind
in the usual form one registration book,
with a certificate thereon for each voting
place in the State; also the individuals
voting at the same, the several sheriffs,
and the several county commissioners, and shall
see that they are delivered and used at the
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§ 18. That after the adjournment of the
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YANKEE AND REBEL.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY HAVE A
GLORIOUS FOURTH AT
GETTYSBURG.

"Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle" Call Forth
the Confederate Yell and the Union
Cheer.

GETTYSBURG, PA., July 4.—Just as
the clock in the tower of the County
Court House struck the stroke of
the 12, the midnight stillness was
broken by the strains from a bugle
of "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River,"

the march of the Grand Army of the
Republic band. The Pickett men then
adjourned to the garden of the house
where the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania men
were holding forth. Speech-making and
toasts offerings were then the order till
late in the night.

Cowans' Battery and the Wheeler
Battalion, and some of the Philadelphia
Brigade also left for their home.

Two hours later the band struck
up "Dixie" and the Wheeler Battalion
and the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania
men adjourned to the garden of the house
where the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania men
were holding forth.

At 12 o'clock the band struck
up "Yankee Doodle" and the
Confederate Yell.

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lain, Rev. J. K. Demores was asked to
speak before a gathering of Pickett's
men mainly at the court-house. He
spoke to them on the subject of the day:
How to keep the family and brotherly
feeling characteristic of our land should
exist to all citizens.

This evening Mrs. Pickett had a re-
ception at the Pickett Division head-
quarters, and for an hour shook the
hand of every one presented to her.
The band struck up "Dixie" and the
Yankees responded.

GETTYSBURG, PA., July 4.—Just as
the clock in the tower of the County
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SPENCER COOPER, Publisher.

HAZEL GREEN, - KENTUCKY.

CURRENT TOPICS.

CARDINAL NEWMAN's health is fast giving way.

A WHIT OWL, a rarity, has been shot in Coventry, N. Y.

JOAQUIN MILLER has sold his log cabin in Washington for \$10,000.

The public celebration in Westminster Abbey will cost £17,000.

A SAR JOS (Cal.) court fined a man one dollar for winking at a lady.

A PRESSSED brick is being made of ash and cinders in San Francisco.

The city of London police rolls contain the names of nearly fourteen thousand men.

Mrs. ELEANOR K. ANNORR is teaching her seventy-third term of school at Webster, N. H.

ALL fine luxurious pleasure carriages are shot with India rubber tires in England.

FRANK JAMES, the once noted desperado, is clerking in a clothing store at Dallas, Texas.

CANADA proposes to let all the inmates of her jails go free in honor of the Queen's jubilee.

LESTER LANGSTAFF is the reputed owner of \$200,000 worth of New York real estate mortgages.

A BEAUTIFUL full-length portrait of Queen Kapiolani has been received at the State Department.

MONILIONAIRE FLOOR, of San Francisco, enclosed his yard with \$30,000 worth of bronze wire.

The Grant Monument Association, of New York, is calling for designs for the proposed structure.

CAMBRIDGE, the seat of Harvard University, has 3,623 inhabitants out of a total population of 47,600.

The Grant Monument Association says that there are few more handsome than the United States \$20 gold piece.

JENNIE WOOD, the only resident of Gettysburg killed during the battle is to be honored with a monument.

THE number of Confederate battle flags to be surrendered to the Southern States is fixed at one hundred and forty-five.

DEUSZ KRAUT, a noted lottery, is running an intelligence office for washers in San Francisco.

THE German authorities have arrested a man in Metz for selling pipes with the head of Bourbon carved upon the bowl.

EDWARD O'BRIEN will be tendered the freedom of the city of Dublin when he arrives at the gates of the great Irish metropolis.

A REVIVAL preacher in Tennessee addressed his audience as "two-legged hogs," and also as "puddle-headed skunks."

THE Missouri State Senate has passed a bill by which only employees of railroads and packagers may ride on the railroads of that State on passes.

LAW COMMISSIONER SPARKS says that about 25,000,000 acres will be taken from the railroads who are not entitled to them and thrown open to settlement.

THE German Ambassador, a man of good family, so-called art in the nude, suddenly terminated in the arrest of a photographer in good standing, even though in good standing.

Mrs. E. J. UNDERWALS. It yet bears all Ga., has a strength and durability, for all owners in Sacramento city had him join an association and agreed to divide the cost of the building and sell it in small lots on reasonable terms.

THE West Lebanon (Penn.) Rolling Mill Company has shipped a chain weighing twenty-five tons for use on a five-mast lake schooner. It required two carts to carry it.

SECRETARY BAYARD proposes to see that the exportation of paupers to this country by foreign Governments is stopped, we have more of that class of immigrants now than we need.

A MEMBER of one of the most illustrious families in Austria, Prince Alfred von Wrede, has shocked the nerves of the aristocracy by setting up as a green-grocer near Vienna.

Over 1,165,000 people in Kansas, 173,000 are foreign born; 52,000 are from Germany, 30,000 from Ireland, 4,000 from England. Of the native born inhabitants 184,000 are from Illinois.

The ladies of Nashville, Tenn., have formed an association for the purpose of erecting a monument to the Confederate dead of Tennessee. Nearly \$8,000 have already been received.

PROFESSOR OF AMERICAN COLLEGE, has departed for Japan to observe the coming solar eclipse. He took with him a large telescope and other apparatus, which he will set up about a hundred miles from Tokio.

AN American exhibition in London there is exhibited a fire-proof and waterproof villa composed entirely of straw. Every part of it, from the foundation to the chimneys, is of straw compressed to form artificial wood.

BURGESS has achieved a place among the citizens. Eight hundred thousand dollars is annual income to that city by candy stores, and \$16,000 of that sum is for caravans, which if placed in a line would reach from Brooklyn to Boston.

A very theory of the final destruction of the earth is that the polar ice is penetrating the interior of the earth to the wedge, and that as soon as it reaches the center, there will be an explosion that will split the world into pieces too small for truck patches.

MR. VANCE PAXTON, HANNIBAL HAMLINE, who has been brought in August, assures his friends that he feels like a healthy man of fifty, and is constantly counting back under the vague feeling that a mistake has been made in estimating his years.

NEWS NOTES.

Emperor William is much improved in health. Mr. Blaize and family have arrived in London.

The Rhode Island House has passed a bill amending and strengthening the prohibition.

R. E. Lee Camp, Confederate veterans, arrived at Boston a few days ago. They are the guests of Post 15, G. A. R.

The President has appointed John G. Nelson, of Missouri, to be Receiver of Public Monies at Forts Davis, Minn.

The jury in the Mrs. Fenner murder trial, at Buffalo, N. Y., returned a verdict of murder in the second degree.

The miners of the coal fields of Pennsylvania have agreed to accept the arbitration of the miners in the case of McDonald and McGuire, the Chicago bidders.

The Cleveland Carbon Works, at Cleveland, was totally destroyed by fire a few days ago. Loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The eastbound freight train on the Pennsylvania railroad collided at Rohrsburg, recently. An engine and five cars were demolished. No persons were injured.

The President has appointed Clarence A. Pitkin, of Vermont, to be United States Attorney for Vermont.

The National Association of Amateur Outfitters will hold its annual regatta on Chautauqua lake, July 26 and 27.

The circulation in Berlin of the *Working-men's Gazette*, published in Chicago, has been greatly increased.

Frederick Neyman has been given to understand by the Dominion government that the construction of the railroad to the boundary will be fought at every step.

Pringle advised the Canadian government to recall Don Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, as suffering from a dangerous attack of diabetes and lying in a critical condition.

The body of George R. Park, the actor, who disappeared June 1, was found in the harbor, Boston, on Saturday evening. Park is believed to have committed suicide.

William E. Sheridan, the well-known tragedian, died in Sidney, Australia, May 17. He had been poor health for some months, and his demise was not unexpected.

The monument erected by the New York Press Club at Cypress Hill Cemetery, was dedicated last Sunday in the presence of over a thousand journalists and their friends.

The Porte has asked that the proposed Anglo-Turkish convention be modified so as to give Turkey the exclusive right to recruit troops, and to prevent revolt or invasion. Lord Salisbury has declined to entertain the suggestion.

The Consul General at Havana has reported to the State Department that Pubis, the Cuban rebel, has been captured, and that he will be tried in the Superior Court during the present month, the trial being hastened on account of the intercession of this government.

General Charles F. Walcott, the U. S. Consul at the other night off Gloucester Island, near Boston. With his son and two others he rowed down to Salem harbor in the evening and it is thought that he ran into a rock and was drowned.

The Pope's gift to Queen Victoria on the occasion of her jubilee consists of a mosaic reproduction of Raphael's fresco, representing an allegory of the Virgin. The work was executed in the Vatican. Miss Signor Sella will convey the gift to England, and he will be accompanied by Fathers Zaleska and Merli, two young priests of the Pontifical Academy, who the Pope sent in honor of the occasion, create Bishop.

Russia's occupation of Kerki, the Otrus, is regarded in Afghanistan as an infringement of English and Russian rights. The Amirs are greatly alarmed.

He assumed personal command of the troops engaged in attempting to suppress the rebellious Ghizis and is making every effort to restore internal tranquillity in order to cope with the foreign invader.

The contract for a part of the work of draining the valley of Mexico is reported to have been awarded to a syndicate of Cleveland, O., capitalists, headed by the Bucyrus Construction Company. The government itself proposes to dig a tunnel under the mountain, on which work was begun during the last year.

American engineers predict that their modern excavators are still larger part of the work will be entrusted to them.

General Wesley Merritt has been relieved of the command of the 1st and 2nd Missouri, succeeding Brigadier General Wilcox.

General J. C. Park, corps of engineers, has been appointed to the command of the 1st and 2nd Missouri, and the sub-

sequently of the Military Academy.

He is now in Europe, and after General Merritt's return Lieutenant Colonel Hasken will present the command of cadets, will discharge the duties of superintendent until General Park's return.

The total value of the principal articles of provisions exported from the United States in May past, was \$8,354,255, against \$6,269,000 in 1888.

An immense pine forest at Canan, in the gironde district of the Province of Arcos, Brazil, containing 15,000 acres, has been declared a national park.

General J. C. Park was elected president of the Pilgrim Society, in place of J. Henry Stickney, of Baltimore, who resigned and was chosen as a vice president.

The priests of the Golden Temple at Amritsar, in the Punjab, ceased to offer the customary prayer for the dead when they heard he was intruding with his women.

General Bonger is soon to receive a pension of \$10,000 a year.

The opening for the new year of the Comitee which has hitherto been held by a General of the Corps d'Arme, a distinct office, and relieving the command from the military command.

General Gladstone has written to Mr. Bright, the English Foreign Minister, a letter of apology.

Continued, he says he will not interfere in the affairs of Ulster, or any portion of Ireland.

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Attachments have been granted by Judges Lawrence and Beach against property in New York city of C. J. Kershaw, & Co., of Chicago, who are prominent in the business.

The suits were brought by James McCormick & Kennett, for brokerage and money expended in the purchase and sale of wheat, etc. The claim against Rosen was for \$60,000 and against Farnell for \$20,000.

The steamer Australia, which has arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu, has been found guilty of the murder of his wife, Mrs. Anna, on board the ship.

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He has been

HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

SPENCER COOPER, Publisher.

HAZEL GREEN, KENTUCKY.

A BACHELOR.

I read my quiet life alone;
I am not cynical or bitter;
Novels I like—am always prompt
To waste the time I could use better.
I am a man—
You'd hardly think it was one time pleasing,
Like a pretty face; but groan
To think of nice, noisy and teasing.

Poems I read and sometimes write;
(You see, I hardly think my poems are good.)
Time when I would be indolent.

To one—who found them 'neath the railings
But that was long ago. To-night
I am a man—
I can not be, and yet it might.

That girl's voice gave thought direction.

I hear it rise, I hear it fall;

A harsh voice in idle chatter;

I hear her again to such light matter.

I know her lover, young and tall,

And very fitly dancing.

I know her lover, young and tall,

Or to my mind, at all entrancing.

Neurer it comes. How like (great Heaven!)

How like a voice I once knew better.

When in my room? (thirty-seven)

I know her lover, young and tall,

And always won me when she quoted.

She knew the art of good effects,

Heigho! a mist is over my speech;

Heigho! a mist is over my speech;

That cold night air is quite daring;

Or is it a cold night air?

Without one thought of me and folly!

Or is her life of joy so full?

That now she seems (she is not jolly?)

Well, she is not jolly, but she is fair;

Has turned her thoughts to her young fad.

Her lover loves his love to fatter;

Or is it a cold night air?

So I am a cold old boy; that's a hind;

In monarch's solitude for ages,

Till accident betrays its lid.

And gives to light the sacred pages,

The part of a dull cloister laid.

When years and years are gone and num-

bered.

Given up, given up, given up,

The part that with the years has plumbed.

Edgar L. Bresler, in *Detroit Free Press*.

HELEN LAKEMAN;

—ON—

The Story of a Young Girl's Strug-
gle With Adversity.

BY JOHN R. MURKIN
AUTHOR OF "THE BANKER OF BEDFORD,"
"WALTER BROWNFIELD," ETC.

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CHAPTER XI.—CONTINUED.

"That bracelet was gold," said Mrs. Arnold, mysteriously, her naturally large, white eyes expanding to an unusual size. "It was gold and worth a heap. Now, gold bracelets don't walk off of their own accord."

"I'm a goin' to search every thing about this house," said Helen.

"I would," acquiesced the mother.

"I am goin' to search that girl's things, too."

"Yes, I would," said Mrs. Arnold, sitting in her chair and bobbing her head approvingly.



HELEN ACCUSED.

"If you can't find it anywhere else search her, but search every place first; I am not going to have a thief about my house," said the firm father at the front door of the house, snapping his whip at some vines.

"Well, it's nowhere here," said Helen, her red face assuming a look of vexation. "Now I'm going to the kitchen and look in that girl's carpet bag."

"Oh, no," said the mother, a faint smile on her face. "It will make Helen mad."

"I don't care, I am goin' to have my bracelet," and her mother close after her, bolted in the kitchen. "Helen," she said, "I'm goin' to look among your things."

"What for?" the astonished girl asked.

"Gold bracelet, worth twenty dollars, is gone."

"Well, Miss Arnold, I have not got it," cried Helen, her eyes flashing.

"I will see for myself," said she and seized the old carpet bag which sat where Helen had placed it that morning. Tearing it open, she pulled out the clothing of Helen and her brother, much to the indignation of the "hired girl." Helen's mother stood in the doorway entreating her daughter to desist.

"No, I won't," and she jerked out a small bundle of handkerchiefs which unrolled, and something bright and heavy fell upon the floor. "It was a gold

bracelet," Helen seized it in triumph, but Helen was dumb with astonishment. A cry from mother and danger brought Mr. Arnold to the kitchen. "She—she is the thief," cried Helen, holding up the bracelet and pointing to Helen.

A mist came before Helen's eyes, her head swam and she sank insensible to the floor.

CHAPTER X.
THE END.

The tableaux was a striking one. Mrs. Arnold held up both hands in horror; Helen stood triumphant with her bracelet in one hand, and the finger of scorn pointed at Helen, who sank before her awful accusation.

Mr. Arnold alone, of all, was calm and unmoved. He knew his duty as a good citizen in such cases, and allowed no foolish emotions to come between himself and that duty.

Little Amos, who had only partially realized what had happened, and yet knew it was something terrible, burst into tears. Mr. Arnold, with features as unmovable as stone, walked toward the boy, and, taking his hand so heavy upon his shoulders as to almost break the little boy's double, said:

"See here, sir, we want none of that noise, do you understand me now? you just hush that up."

"Oh, sister—sister is dead," sobbed the child.

"No, she is not. She will recover soon enough; now you must keep quiet." Turning to his wife, who stood in a stupefied manner at the door, her face turned upward, he added: "You had better look now and see what else is gone. We don't know but half the silverware is stolen."

"Oh, sister, sister!" cried the little boy, sobbing and holding his outstretched hands toward the insensible Helen.

"Had I not better do something to restore her?" asked Mrs. Arnold, who was really agitated.

"No, she will recover soon enough—all that is put on."

"Let me sprinkle a little water in her face?"

"Hunt your silver spoons," cried Mr. Arnold, "and let her alone! I'll warn her she'll recover all right."

The suggestion to sprinkle some water in her face seemed to strike the boy favorably, and he began to struggle from the chair in which he was sitting. Either the excitement or partial paralysis of his limbs caused him to fall from the chair to the floor.

"Oh my back! I have hurt my back," cried the little cripple. No one seemed to care if he had, though the child cried out with the most intense agony.

Mr. Arnold was running through her silverware as though she was not certain it was all there, and little Amos struggled to his feet, and by holding to chair, reached a pitcher containing some water and dashed the contents in his sister's face.

"Sister! sister!" he cried, most pitifully, "come to yourself again, won't you? I am sure Helen is dead."

All the iron in Mr. Arnold's nature could not keep little Amos from shedding tears over his sister.

Helen began to revive. She started up in a dazed sort of way, unnoted and unnoted for by any one save her crippled brother. She made an effort to rise to her feet, and, finding her head dizzy, sank down in a chair and placing her arm around the back, laid her head upon it and sobbed violently.

"Sister! sister!" cried Helen, most pitifully, "come to yourself again, won't you? I am sure Helen is dead."

"She'll be better soon," said the deep rasping voice of Mr. Arnold, while his chin seemed a degree higher in the air, and his mouth was closer to a steel trap.

Helen heard the bitter snarl, and all her noble soul shrank and shied.

"Judge Arnold, I never put that bracelet in my carpetbag; I never stole it. I am innocent, and you know it."

"Oh yes," and the chin and short roar whiskers rose higher, "I have seen many as equally innocent; I never heard one plead guilty on the first accusation."

"Some of your own family put that jewel in my carpet bag to ruin me," sobbed Helen.

"That's an old dodge," said the man in the doorway. "The thief is always imagining that somebody's trying to ruin his character. Now, this bracelet is worth twenty dollars; you will have to explain how the stolen property got into your possession, or you may get into trouble."

"Judge Arnold," said Helen, rising and bringing all the energy which she felt in her case required at her command, "I swear, so help me Heaven, that I never touched that bracelet since my mother owned it. It was put in my carpet bag by other hands than mine."

"Helen Lakeman," said Mrs. Arnold, confronting the beautiful girl, with her head high in the air, "it is bad enough for you to steal a bracelet without adding perjury to your crime."

Helen was shocked. She realized how hopeless was her condition. She had been completely trapped. Every

thing was against her, and yet she was innocent. It was no use to accuse those people, who were standing in society was higher than her own, of putting the bracelet in her carpet bag to ruin her. No one would believe her.

Helen, with a firmness born of despair, sat down in her chair again.

All the emotion attendant upon the first shock being gone, she was calm. Her calmness could be called either indifference or conscious innocence, or the brazen indifference of a guilty soul.

"Do your worst," she said, "I am in your power."

"What do you think we would want to ruin your character for?" sneered Mr. Arnold, ribbing her bracelet to get off the stain of the "thief's fingers." "Do you suppose we find you in our way?"



"SISTER! SISTER!" HE CRIED, MOST PITIFULLY.

Helen was silent. It was useless to exchange words with these people.

"I don't think a young girl of sixteen who comes in after dark through the rain with a peddler can have much character to boast of," said Mrs. Arnold, her head turned upward and sideways, so that she might get a view of the culprit's face from beneath her glasses.

"That's what you get by takin' such trash in your house," said the stern man at the door, his chin coming up again.

"We can go now if you want to get rid of us," said Helen.

"Oh, no, don't trouble yourself. We don't want to get rid of you just yet, so you need not hurry yourself."

"Do you mean, Judge Arnold, that I am to be arrested for this?" Helen asked, calmly.

"I am inclined to the opinion you will," the Judge answered. Why the farmer was called Judge, Helen did not know. Titles are cheap, and the number of colonels, judges, and generals we have in our country is astonishing, and the list increases every day.

"Thank you," said Helen, "I'll wait here. I am innocent, and I know that God in His goodness will, in some way, see that I am vindicated."

"You had better depend upon Him, for He is the only one who can do you any good," said the iron man, with an irreverent wit, which he enjoyed.

Helen again relapsed into silence, and her little brother, groaning with pain, drew a chair up by her side, climbed into it and lay down with his head in her lap. She folded her arms about him, feeling that it was the last time in life she would ever be permitted to take him to her heart.

Mrs. Arnold, having satisfied herself that nothing else was gone, was called out by her husband, and the door closed and locked. The hired man was left as a guard, and Mr. Arnold got into his carriage and drove away to Newton alone. Helen sat there with the little Amos in her lap. Great tears arose in her eyes, and she tried to pray, but her heart was surely not devout. She had lost the love of many persons punished for crimes they had not committed for, Helen was not one of those romantic girls who wished to be a heroine or a martyr. She was content to live humbly, to have no mission save that of helping her crippled brother. The child closed his feverish eyes and slept. "Sleep on, little brother," said Helen, softly. "Heaven only knows where your little head will rest to-night."

She did not weep now, her great calamity had dried up the fountain of her grief. But silent, cold and determined, she sat there, trying to bring herself to face the inevitable.

"If they will only let me take my little brother with me, I shall not murmur," she said to herself.

Then she thought of the tempest of the day before. How much better it would have been if both herself and brother had been killed by the lightning than lived to see this day. What evil had brought her to this house. A continual chain of reflections brought Pete, the peddler, to her memory. Where was Pete now? Dismal miles on his way with his heavy pack, trudging along the road. Pete had just caught sight of his wife, who stood at the door of the kitchen room. She was, perhaps, the most hard-hearted of any, and yet weak and unable to bear with calmness any great display of feeling. Mrs. Arnold's face was high in the air, but greatly agitated.

Mr. Arnold was impatient to have this "scene," as he called it, over with.

"I say, Belcher," he said, "why don't you take her on and stop that bawling? I swear I don't want such an uproar in my house."

Most of all, she thought of Warren. Would he avert at his arrival, low for her when he heard of her disgrace. Somehow the bitter pang she felt was that Warren would hear of her fall. The future was dark—black. She knew whither Mr. Arnold had gone. He would return in three or four hours with the sheriff and a warrant for her.

Little Amos slept on, his last sleep in his sister's arms. Helen could not disturb him, and when his hacking cough seemed likely to arouse him, she gently rocked him in her arms. "Poor little Amos, sleep with me, sleep while you can," she said, softly. At last, after a time that seemed short to Helen, she heard the rockaway of Mr. Arnold drive up to the front gate, and, looking out at the window, saw that

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PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—The Duke of Argyl takes quantities of snuff while in debate.

—The original spelling of Mississippi was "Micisippi," according to Bileaud.

—Dr. Stainer, the great organist and composer, recalls that at the age of seven he was a choir boy at St. Paul's. Sir Arthur Sullivan was a choir boy at St. James', and the two were great chums.

—Colonel Meesby's daughter is writing up the "Adventures of a Boy Soldier," the material for which she procured from a member of her father's command who enlisted when only thirteen years of age.

—The authorities of the British Museum have decided to compel all English publishers whose names are printed on the titled pages of American works sold in England to present copies to the National library.

—A free library is being established in New York by the Odd-Fellows of that city, nearly 25,000 books have been secured by choosing one book for each admission to entertainments in the interest of the enterprise.

—The latest addition to the French language is "Biserrum," a compound of the words "biscuit" and "viande," It is an edible concoction on the system of the famous sausage of the German army. It is for the French soldier.

—Mrs. Hetty Green, of New York, is worth \$40,000,000. Mrs. Edwin Stevens counts her wealth at \$15,000,000; Mrs. John Jacob Astor, \$4,000,000; Mrs. John Terry, \$6,000,000; Mrs. Josephine M. Ayer, \$4,000,000; Mrs. Jane Brown, \$4,000,000; Mrs. Robert Goetz, \$3,000,000; Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, \$2,000,000; Mrs. Thomas A. Scott, \$5,000,000.

—St. Louis Republican.

—James Grant, the novelist, was a prolific writer, but not so prolific as was thought. There was another James Grant, also a Scotchman, and a well-known journalist in his day, and the two men were constantly confused; the journalist receiving letters from correspondents congratulating him on his novels, and the novelist being taken to task for his newspaper work.

—The origin of the term "pig-iron" is thus explained: "In 1725 recently brought before the British Iron and Steel Institute. The first material alteration it underwent is in the form of a fluid substance, it is let out into the gutter made in sand, bearing an imperfect resemblance to a sow with her pig sucking, from whence it has the name, pigs and sows." —United Presbyterians.

—HUMOROUS.

—Citizen (to tramp) "What do you do for a living?" Tramp "Walk." Citizen "And what do these fellows sunning themselves on the bank do?" Tramp "They are my brothens." —Burlington Free Press.

HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

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Money to Accompany the Name.

SPENCER COOPER, : : EDITOR.

HAZEL GREEN, KY.:
WEDNESDAY, : July 13, 1887.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor—S. B. Buckner.
Lieutenant-governor—James W. Bryan.
Attorney General—P. W. Hardin.
Auditor—J. W. Bryan.
Treasurer—J. W. Tarr.
Supt. Public Instruction—J. D. Pickett.
Register—T. H. Corbett.
Senate—S. M. Pickett.
Rep. House—W. M. Pickett, of Morgan.
For Representative—
JAMES M. OLIVER, of Meadie.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor—W. O. Bradley.
Lieutenant-governor—Mat. O'Farrell.
Attorney General—A. T. Wood.
Treasurer—J. L. Purcell.
Auditor—R. D. Davis.
Supt. Public Instruction—S. D. Finkerton.
Register—T. J. Tinley.
Senate—3rd District—
ED. W. BROWN, of Morgan.

Did it ever occur to the people of Eastern Kentucky that this section, now so sparsely settled, will be the most prosperous and most densely populated of any portion of the state in ten or twenty years? It will be, and you may eat his item to verify the prediction. Not only this, but some insignificant town of our mountains will then be the manufacturing metropolis of Kentucky. It is bound to come o' pass. Capitalists must very soon seek investment here for the money. Some of them are now doing so, and they can not, nor will they, allow the property thus acquired to fall into the hands of tax-acumulating and non-producing. Just as soon as a sufficient number of such men become interested, just as soon will development begin to dawn upon our devoted and.

The handwriting on the wall indicates that C. P. HUNTINGTON at some future time will build a town at what is now known as Salt Lick station, in Bath county. He is slowly but surely perfecting a system of railroads to the Southern seaboard, and the Cincinnati and Southeastern will constitute part of that system. The town to which we refer would, therefore, be at the crossing of two great railroads, and we warn our Mt. Sterling friends that the building of it is by no means impossible. Indeed it is quite probable, as there are many circumstances that indicate such a consummation.

By reason of increased population Eastern Kentucky will elect the United States Senators, the Governor, and a few other of the important officers in a few years hence, and be the power in politics. Mark it well, and see that we make no mistake. The times coming. Every dog has his day, and Eastern Kentucky will be an up in ten or twenty years. It is long time to wait, but it will be better late than never.

Gen. Buckner and Hon. Mat. Adams spoke in the high school building at this place last Saturday night. The purport of each effort was to deny the charges recently made by the Republican candidate for Governor, and to disprove them by showing that the Democratic party had done more for the people than all others, and that of the two it had been the economical party. That each of the speakers did this to the satisfaction of the audience, was attested by frequent rounds of applause. Argument was augmented by reciting the Auditor's annual report, which showed the Democracy to be in the ascendant as economists and friends of the free-school system. Gen. Buckner illustrated the mode of reasoning employed by his opponent to

heal opposition on the Democratic party, and from his standpoint Mr. Bradley appeared as a false figurine and funny financier. His talk consisted of a plain, common place comparison of the two parties and a pathetic appeal to the Democrats to go to the polls on the first Monday in August and cast their votes. He indulged in no personal abuse of his opponent, but the rather spoke well of him. Mr. Adams found facts and figures to prove the present financial condition of the State to be in a flourishing condition. Among other instances of waste he cited the enormous expenditures in the Flint judicial district, and eulogized the economical expenditures in a Democratic district along side of it. He told several stories in Illustration, and each one brought down the house. The remarks of both gentlemen were notably indulged in by the politicians. They left him on Sunday, Gen. Buckner going to Jackson, and Mr. Adams to Campion, at which places they respectively addressed the people on Monday last.

NOT A DUMPING GROUND.

The Land of the Free Should Draw in the Poor Immigrants.

Senatorial Cullum, while delivering the Fourth of July oration at Sycamore, Ills., said:

"This country has been called the land of the free and the asylum of the oppressed. So it has been, it is now; but it is not, and should not be allowed to be, the dumping-ground for all the paupers and criminals of other lands. We have here, when the laws of our country should be set up, a sufficient punishment for such imposition. It should have been done before now. We invite all to come with honest purpose to be law-abiding citizens who can care for themselves and will labor for the upholding of good government. But we have no place for fugitives from justice, for disorderly, lawless, or vicious characters. We talk about protection of industry and home labor, yet home labor, either native or naturalized, can not be protected while the gates of our ports of entry are opened wide to the tens of thousands of persons sent here by other countries to lighten their own burdens, and who should be compelled to be supported, but it should be regulated, and so regulated that the eighteen million persons now in this country engaged in gainful occupations should not be thrown out of employment or forced to accept wages which will not support them and their families, and give them a fair chance in the race of life.

"One of the great problems of the day is the labor problem. It is not a party question. It is a problem demanding the greatest wisdom and the highest statesmanship. Every laboring man should have his reasonable share of the profits of this labor, and the questions arising between employer and employed, between labor and capital, should be settled on the basis of right. The condition that has existed for the last few years should not be allowed to continue. If it can be avoided by any legislative executive or judicial action, or by all combined, there may be found a remedy satisfactory. Men must live and they must let live and work, and those who employed should feel the force of the obligation that rests upon each, that there will be less friction and more profit to all concerned. The people of the country ought not to be taxed more than the need of the government requires meet its obligations."

The following is a list of the administrators of estates, taken from the records by Judge Swango before the court house was burned, and he thinks the publication of their names will start them in supplying lost papers in their respective cases:

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Tim King, 110 Main St.

W. J. Rose, 110 Main St.

Andrew Swango, 110 Main St.

A meeting of the Board of Medical Examiners for this district, and of the Eastern Kentucky Medical Association was held in this city today. One applicant was examined and obtained a certificate. Swango will not allow a minimum of time and will not be in the proceedings of the two meetings but said he thinks that the meetings were well attended, and the lectures and essays were very interesting. Among those present, we note, Dr. F. M. Thomas of Ezel, Morgan county, Dr. John A. Talbott of Breathitt county, Dr. J. B. Talbott of Hazel Green, Wolfe county, and Dr. James C. Lawton of Lawrenceburg, Lawrence county. The next meeting will be held at the town of Hazel Green, Wolfe county the first day of November 1887.—Boatville Enterprise.

Rev. S. M. Neel, a Presbyterian minister from Shepherdsville, Ky., who was

employed by the Board of Education

and M. B. Anderson, a young lawyer of

Spartanburg, South Carolina, were here

Monday. They were en route home,

and left on Tuesday morning. They

were pleased with our country, and spoke

in complimentary terms of our town.

heal opposition on the Democratic party, and from his standpoint Mr. Bradley appeared as a false figurine and funny financier. His talk consisted of a plain, common place comparison of the two parties and a pathetic appeal to the Democrats to go to the polls on the first Monday in August and cast their votes. He indulged in no personal abuse of his opponent, but the rather spoke well of him. Mr. Adams found facts and figures to prove the present financial condition of the State to be in a flourishing condition. Among other instances of waste he cited the enormous expenditures in the Flint judicial district, and eulogized the economical expenditures in a Democratic district along side of it. He told several stories in Illustration, and each one brought down the house. The remarks of both gentlemen were notably indulged in by the politicians. They left him on Sunday, Gen. Buckner going to Jackson, and Mr. Adams to Campion, at which places they respectively addressed the people on Monday last.

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THE HERALD

Has a larger circulation in the mountains, Eastern Kentucky, than any paper of its size, and merchants and others wishing to secure the trade of Eastern Kentucky, will find it THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Advertising Rates.

For Transient advertisements, 15 cents an inch first insertion, 10 cents an inch for each subsequent insertion.

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS

1 inch, 1 year, \$5.00; 4 inches, 1 year, \$15.00; 2 inches, 1 year, \$9.00; 3 inches, 1 year, \$12.00; 5 inches, 1 year, \$20.00.

For Special rates on larger advertisements, local offices, 5¢ a line, with 5 per cent. for long time.

For Marriage and death notices, free, tributes of respect and obituaries, 5 cents a line.

For Announcements of marriage, 5 cents for State, 10 cents for local, 15 cents for County offices, 50¢ each to persons to become established and their names, 5 cents a line. Payable immediately in advance.

SPENCER COOPER.

GARRISON, HE SELLS CHEAP

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

STOVES,

TINWARE, CUTLERY,

MASONIC TEMPLE, MOUNT STERLING, KY.

CURRENT TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Albert Fitts left for Lexington on Monday.

Charley Howe, the indomitable, was in town Monday night.

Hon. Joe Lykins and W. F. Elkins of Campton paid our town a flying visit on Sunday last.

A party consisting of three or four ladies and two or three gentlemen will visit this section shortly to hunt and will george.

Gen. Buckner expressed the opinion while here Sunday last that there is a favorable prospect for a railroad through this section.

There will be a big Democratic barbecue of beef and burgoo in the interest of Buckner and Bryan at West Liberty next Friday.

J. G. Tamble is visiting relatives at this place, and on Monday last, in company with J. Taylor Day, left for Cincinnati circuit court.

There was preaching in both the Presbyterian and Christian churches at this place last Sunday. It was the regular day for Presbyterian services.

We have incidentally heard that several enterprising gentlemen of East have offered a thousand dollars apiece to a railroad coming to that place.

See the advertisement of the Hawk Line, and when you have occasion to go below patronize the hawk. You will save money, time and trouble by doing so.

The meeting at the Christian Church, which began on Friday last will be continued until next Friday. Much interest is being manifested, Rev. John L. Rogers holds the fort.

Quite a large number of ladies visited our office last Monday evening, among them Anna Sally, Trimble and Mrs. Howard Fallon, who called for the first time since the paper was established. We are always glad to see the ladies.

Dr. Kash of this place has now landed on airing last Sunday, and with the sparkling new harness and cream colored mules it made a pretty show. At first glance it looked like the advertising wagon of a circus, and we were disappointed to know we were mistaken.

Elder John L. Rogers, of Danville now conducting a meeting at the Christian church, was in our office a few days since, and is quite an interesting conversationalist. He is acquainted with many of our acquaintances and friends. He came in back to days of the past, and we felt that in him we were meeting an old friend.

Rev. Mr. Vance, who had two appointments for preaching in the Presbyterian Church at this place last Sunday, gave up the one in the evening rather than conflict with the meeting in progress at the Christian Church. He left for Jackson on Sunday afternoon to meet a couple of preachers who will commence a protracted meeting at Middle Fork in Breathitt this week.

Mrs. Calvin Swango has our thanks for a mess of sweet potatoes sent us last week, and doubtless the first mess of home-grown potatoes yet enjoyed by any one in the county. Mrs. Swango is one of the most interesting and attractive persons in the community. She is a true Christian, like, seeks to ameliorate that condition by little appetizing delicacies. May God bless her, and send more like her.

Capt. S. B. Smith, whose reputation for being the best and most prompt assessor during eight years official service in our county, passed through town Thursday on a mission such as has always prompted his every step in life—benevolence, tenderness to those in trouble. He was on his way to attend the trial of his nephews, John and James, at Jackson, to see that they have the benefit of a fair trial. If all men were as upright, honest, courageous and wholly-souled as Samp. Smith, there would be no need of law.

DAY-M'LIN.

Their Wedding and the Reception.

On Thursday evening, June 30, 1887, Mr. John C. M. Day, of Etowah Creek, Breathitt county, and Miss Maggie C. McLain, of Rose Hill, Va., were united in the holy bonds of matrimony at the residence of the bride's parents and in the presence of a host of their friends. Mrs. Day is the daughter of Capt. McLain, of Rose Hill, Va., and Mr. Day's acquaintance with her began while he was a student in that institution. The marriage is the sequel of "Love at first sight." True love has run smooth with them all the time, until the reciprocity ripened in matrimonial rites before God and man. They were married by Rev. J. A. Anderson, a Presbyterian minister of Rose Hill, and the attendants were us follows:

Floyd Day and Miss Mary T. Bayless, Kelley B. Day and Miss Rachel Hickmon, Walter C. Falkner and Miss Seneca

Jas. B. Hickmon, and Misses Hazel Green, Mrs. Mollie P. Tamble, Hazel Green, Miss C. L. Tamble, Red River, Misses Auerella Wilson, ".

B. E. Smith, Louisville, J. F. Catron, Ponerton, H. S. Helton, Maytown, Mrs. Anna Lucas, Lucy Creek, Gen. G. M. Adams, Knox County, J. T. Hazelrigg, West Liberty, T. C. Heury, J. B. Moore, Hazel Green, Mrs. Mollie P. Tamble, Hazel Green, Miss C. L. Tamble, Red River, Misses Auerella Wilson, "

J. B. Hickmon and Miss Adelia McLain.

Immediately after the marriage ceremony the bride was the recipient of many beautiful and costly presents from relatives and friends, and the invited guests that followed the ceremony participated in a dinner in honor of the couple. The bridal party arrived here on Thursday evening last. On the morning of that day the following invitations were sent out, only married couples being invited to the reception:

Mr. & Mrs. Taylor Day

request

the pleasure of your presence

at their home

Thursday, July 1st, 1887,

Mrs. & Mrs. J. T. M. Day.

As the hour grew near, the invited guests, and they were many, gathered in with the spacious parlors were crowded with friends of the popular young bridegroom. The happy couple each felt that the groom elect had drawn a prize in the matrimonial lottery worthy to grace the palace of a king and reign and rule supreme in the heart and affections of her husband. At last the invited guests were present, congratulations and well-wishes given, and the movement of "supper" and for hours the guests partook of delicacies rich enough to satiate the appetite of more than epicures. Tables groaned under the weight of good things, happy repartee, genial good will, mirth and laughter, chicken and sauerkraut, ice cream and cake, and the like. The bridegroom, Mr. A. C. Day, said it to say that everything was as ne'er seen an overgrown marriage bell. Along toward the two hours guests departed for their homes, wishing they were peace, pleasure and plenty for the happy pair, who pass along with the tide of time. THE HERALD joins heartily in the good wishes for bride and groom, and in their years to come let us hear that many bright, happy days have crowned their union.

Tribute of Respect.

Campbell, Wolfe county, Ky., July 3, 1887.—At a called meeting of Cox Lodge No. 404, F. & A. M. the Lodge was opened by Bro. J. C. Lykins, W. M., and closed by Bro. J. C. Lykins, D. C. The men who then proceeded to the residence of Bro. Casper Cable, who departed this life July 1st, and there formed a solemn procession and took the body to the grave and buried it with the honor of Masonry. They then returned to their hall and appointed the following brothers committee to settle the expenses: A. J. Asbury, Dr. J. H. Baker, David Hogg, E. S. Congleton, who adopted the following:

Resolved, 1st. That since it has pleased the Grand Master of the Universe to remove our beloved brother Casper Cable to the grand Lodge above, we mourn the loss of one who was truly a Mason at heart, and whose walks and acts in this life proved his sincerity to the cause of Masonry, and that we cherish his memory while on earth, and continue his body to the tomb.

Resolved, 2d. That in the death of Bro. Cable we have lost a tried and faithful member, his wife a good and faithful husband, his children a loving and indulgent father, the community one of its most trusted citizens and a neighbor who could always be depended upon in time of need.

Resolved, 3d. That the members of the Lodge and all visiting brethren who participated in the burial service wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, 4. That these resolutions be published in the HAZEL GREEN HERALD, and a copy sent to his family and that these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Lodge.

Bro. Casper Cable was born in East Tennessee and raised in Lee county, Va. He was sixty-two years of age.

J. A. Asbury,
Dr. J. H. Baker,
David Hogg,
E. S. Congleton

Dr. J. B. Tamble and family and his sister Miss Lane, left for Navajo, New Mexico last Monday morning, where will assume the duties of physician to the agency at that place. The friends of Doc, and his wife are very anxious for his departure, but wish him much success in his field of labor. He has promised to send THE HERALD an occasional letter, and his friends may thus keep posted as to his movements.

Dr. Guernsey, of the Presbyterian Church, has written us requesting the publication of the following appointment:

Middle Park Church, Breathitt county, Tuesday, July 24.
Jackson, Friday July 25.
Frankfort, Saturday, July 26, evening.
Hazel Green, Tuesday, July 31, evening.
Hazel Green, Wednesday, August 1, 1887.
Clock A. M. and 8 P. M.

Our Hotels.

The following list of registers at our two hotels, show that transient travel is on an upward tendency, and that trade is pretty evenly divided.

Brooks, ".

James Brown, Wolfe county,

Wm. Haynes, Grassy Creek,

John C. Barker, ".

K. H. Irving Hausey, Mt. Sterling,

" J. E. Cooper, "

S. H. Black, Hager,

John T. Palmer, "

R. E. Smith, Louisville,

J. F. Catron, Ponerton,

H. S. Helton, Maytown,

W. H. Lucas, Lucy Creek,

Gen. G. M. Adams, Knox County,

J. T. Hazelrigg, West Liberty,

T. C. Heury, "

J. B. Moore, Hazel Green,

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TOOLS FOR FUEL

How Farmers Can Materially Reduce Their Living Expenses.

Farmers who pay the least money for supplies are ordinarily the ones who succeed the best. Prosperity largely depends on keeping down the running expenses of a farm. The farmer who has little to buy does not have occasion to sell much in order to supply himself with the comforts of life. Farmers who live in a portion of the country that is sparsely settled generally buy and sell to a great disadvantage. Nearly all the products of their places, except live stock, command low prices, and for some of them there is no market. They have generally poor facilities for keeping milk and making butter, and as a consequence the latter is poor and sells for less than half the price of that made in creameries or in large and well-managed private dairies. They get but little for poultry and eggs on account of the expense of sending them to a city market. Generally they have no way of disposing of potatoes, garden vegetables and small fruits if they raise more than they need for their own use. They must depend on the sale of corn, small grain, wool and meat for raising money with which to purchase supplies.

A high price is charged for almost every thing a farmer living remote from large towns has to buy, and the quality of most of the goods is poor. Wholesale grocers and the dealers in various classes of manufactured articles keep grades of goods for the city trade, and others—which are greatly inferior—for selling to country merchants. Freights are high on all heavy articles sent long distances into the country. The credit system largely prevails there, and the times of payment are uncertain and irregular. The country merchant is often accused of charging extortionate prices, and the difference between what he pays for goods and what he sells them for is certainly large, "but taking one consideration with another, his lot is not a happy one." Farmers who live in a part of the country that is not thickly peopled can exercise economy to the best advantage by raising all the necessary supplies they possibly can on their own places. By adopting this course, they will avoid the constant trouble of going to market, save the profit made by dealers in buying and selling goods, keep out of debt, and be independent of the trader and the money-lender.

No country in the world is better supplied with fuel than this. We have hard and soft coal, peat and wood. The price of soft coal in most parts of the West is low. Still, the amount the average prairie farmer pays for this inferior fuel in the course of a year is large. If this is multiplied by the years in a lifetime it often represents a sum of money equal to the value of the farm on which the coal has been consumed. There are few small farms on which \$50 worth of soft coal is not burned in the course of a year. The coal bill for ten years is \$500 and for fifty years \$2,500. This money might be saved, and many persons are preparing to save it. Experiment has demonstrated that ten acres of land devoted to the production of trees will keep a small family supplied with fuel by the annual increase of wood. Of course the land is worth something for the production of grass and cultivated crops, but the trees, if planted in strips on the north or west side of farms, will generally pay for the land they occupy by affording protection from wind and snow. They will also greatly add to the value of the place by improving its appearance.

In producing the most and the best fuel, trees that naturally grow tall and have but few side branches should be selected, and they should be planted quite closely. By plating them near together they will grow to trunk and not to branches. They will furnish the best of cord-wood, and the trunks will be easy to split, as they will contain but very few knots. Large knots occur at the base of large limbs or branches, and are necessary for supporting them. Open planting results in producing trees with wide-spreading branches, whose trunks are full of large knots, and which can only be split with great difficulty. Close planting produces tall trees with few spreading branches, which the keeper had shot. "Why didn't you keep the dog off with the butt end of your gun instead of shooting him?" exclaimed the late owner of the defunct canine. "Ven dot tog come at me tail first, det I pushes him away mit de butt end of my gun; but ven he comes at me mit his biting end, den I shoots him mit the biting end."

Rudolf Hertzog is the largest dry-goods merchant in the City of Berlin. He says that before he began to advertise he barely cleared expenses. The first year he spent \$250 in advertising, and his income rose to \$7,140; so he went on increasing the amount and his profits in proportion, until at present his advertising bills foot up \$100,000 every year.—*Chicago Tribune*.

The American people—who, it need not be said, have a great love for fine plants and flowers—prize our native American plants highly. As we were asked, the first lot planters take the hint. If they have the money to invest for nursery plants to make their homes beautiful, let them go to the fields and dig some.—*St. Louis Republican*.

Philadelphia has 127 Protestant Episcopal churches and chapels.

nursery, as the ground has been mis-identified. They are likely to be tall and straight, and they will bear removal better than saplings obtained in a forest. The nursery tree has ordinarily been transplanted at least once before it is offered for sale, and when this is the case it has no tap-root, while it is well supplied with small lateral roots. Forest seedlings are likely to have long tap-roots, which can not be dug up, while their laterals can not be obtained entire, as they spread among the roots of larger trees. Forest seedlings are not as likely to thrive after their removal as nursery-grown seedlings are, for the reason that they experience a much greater change. Farmers would do well to select and prepare the ground for planting trees in the summer, and to set out their trees late in the fall. By delaying the work till spring ordinary farming operations will be likely to interfere with it. By placing mulch on the ground the roots will be protected from the frost.—*Chicago Times*.

FARM LIVE-STOCK.

Why Every Agriculturist Should Aim to Raise His Own Animals.

While specialists may make money by handling only one class of live stock, farmers generally will find it to their best interest to keep a diversity of stock. It is cheaper and altogether better to breed them than to depend upon buying. But the foundation stock must of course be bought. This need not be, as we have stated, the most select, and of course extremely high-priced animals, but they should be of good pedigree and purely bred. In the breeding of graded it is especially important that the sire be not only pure, but also, if possible, that he have the power, eminently, of transmitting his quality.

One essential value of having a diversity of good stock on the farm is that one class will consume what another leaves, or at least do so in a great measure. There is nothing that will in so large a degree tend to make the farm profitable. But do not at once rush into a diversity of stock unless you fully understand their several characteristics. First make a careful study of their natures and the best means of economical care. Then go ahead. Begin with one improved class of animals and grow up into others, and, if it may be repeated, you can, as a rule, breed better animals at less cost than you can buy, once you have the start.

The most forlorned farmers of the country are those who stock their farms to the fullest capacity. They are not subjected to the fluctuations of the markets, as are those who depend more largely upon raising grain to sell. They are constantly giving back largely to the soil the constituents of fertility. In the opening of new farms the crude products must be sold, at least until the farm can be made ready for the proper cultivation of grass and hay. Then live stock must be bought. Often it takes years before the farmer can realize the cash. Meanwhile the more sagacious buy some and take others on shares, and put the profits thereto in additional stock. In sections where the farms are well given the owners delay too long the acquirement of stock.

It will long be the case, perhaps, that a majority of farmers neglect to stock their farms with a proper proportion of animals. It will be a very long time undoubtedly when farmers, as a rule, stock their farms with all the farm animals. It certainly will be so until they come to know that they can not most successfully farm until they keep themselves fully posted.—*Farm, Field and Stockman*.

A certain German was very much blamed by the owner of a vicious dog which he had shot. "Why didn't you keep the dog off with the butt end of your gun instead of shooting him?" exclaimed the late owner of the defunct canine. "Ven dot tog come at me tail first, det I pushes him away mit de butt end of my gun; but ven he comes at me mit his biting end, den I shoots him mit the biting end."

Rudolf Hertzog is the largest dry-goods merchant in the City of Berlin. He says that before he began to advertise he barely cleared expenses. The first year he spent \$250 in advertising, and his income rose to \$7,140; so he went on increasing the amount and his profits in proportion, until at present his advertising bills foot up \$100,000 every year.—*Chicago Tribune*.

The American people—who, it need not be said, have a great love for fine plants and flowers—prize our native American plants highly. As we were asked, the first lot planters take the hint. If they have the money to invest for nursery plants to make their homes beautiful, let them go to the fields and dig some.—*St. Louis Republican*.

Philadelphia has 127 Protestant Episcopal churches and chapels.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Correct plant shapes by pruning. —The carbon of plants comes from the air.

—Plants do better when not watered often, but copiously.

—Many good farmers use little manure at a time, but apply it often.

—A good garden may not appear being in much money on the farm, but it saves a great deal.

—To clean sickle on stores use soda wet in ammonia. Apply with an old toothbrush and rub with a woolen cloth.

—Stains from tea or coffee will come out as soon as they are taken immediately and held over a nail while bolling water is turned over them.

High farming is like the keeping of superior animals. To get the best returns, not only the animals but the soil must be fed.—*Farm, Field and Stockman*.

It is folly to require the hired man and the boys to "put the tools in their places," unless you have provided a place, and a suitable and convenient one at that.

Experience has shown me exactly what varieties of vegetables suit the soil and climate. I never try to grow fancy varieties just for the novelty of the thing.—*American Gardener*.

—All the best butter comes from what are styled "fancy farms," which indicates that the so-called "fancy" farmers are those who adopt the improved methods and use only the choicest stock.—*Clark Leader*.

—Ice Cream: Take six cream cheeses and the cream that comes with them, two cans condensed milk, four cups powdered sugar, fifteen eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, add one quart cold water, beat all together. Flavor with vanilla and add the white flavor. Flavor—*Exchange*.

—It is wonderful, to those who have not had experience in high gardening, what a profusion of plant growth can be obtained from a small patch of ground. A small garden, cultivated by the hand of experience, and with plenty of good manure and other fertilizers at hand, will yield two, three, or even four crops of some kinds of vegetables in a season. But the lazy man's garden doesn't yield that way. See Proverbs 12: 30-33.—*N. Y. Evening American*.

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—A Connecticut man says bushes may be protected from the ravages of insects by a very cheap and simple device. A wire brooch placed in the vicinity of the trees, vines or shrubs, lighted at night, and left to burn a hour or two, will destroy thousands of millers, moths and roaches that would otherwise light and do mischief. He says he has practiced it for years, and his trees and shrubbery have not suffered, while the pests have caused his neighbors annoyance and loss. It cost very little to try it. A simple torch, fed by kerosene, so as to make a bright and an open flame, is all that is required.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

INFLAMMATION IN COLTS.

How to Treat this Common, and Sometimes Serious, Affliction.

It is not an uncommon occurrence for a foal to have soft swellings around the knee and hock joints when first dropped, but they usually disappear after a short time and their limbs become as smooth as those that never suffered from such puffs. Sometimes a foal is subject to rheumatic inflammation of the synovial membranes apparently caused by exposure to cold. In such cases the capsular ligaments are distended with thin yellow synovia, causing considerable stiffness. The cellular tissue around the joints also become swollen, and the legs stock in all the way down to the coronets.

Such a condition is termed joint evil among breeders. According to Stoneman, however, these enlargements are not of a dangerous nature, yet they indicate some constitutional weakness, and are often found in the progeny of old mares which have been impregnated at an advanced period of pregnancy. The treatment recommended by him is to give the dam a tablespoonful twice a day of equal parts pulverized copper and gentian root. This mixture should be constantly kept on hand in a closely-covered tin box, as it is one of the simplest, cheapest and best of tonics.

The swollen joints of the foal should be bathed morning and night with a mixture of soap liniment and spirits of turpentine in the proportion of two parts liniment to one part turpentine. The soap liniment can be made as follows: Take three ounces of castile soap and with a sharp knife reduce to fine shavings. Add to this one ounce of finely-powdered camphor and place the two in one pint of spirits of wine. Set by the fire and let it remain until the soap is dissolved. Keep in a wide-mouth glass jar. A glass fruit or pickle-jar answers the purpose nicely. If the foal is very weak assist it to its feet frequently and support it while smacking. As long as it retains its strength and takes nourishment there is hope of its becoming a record-breaker.—*N. Y. Herald*.

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